EXHIBIT B

1. A method for the production of chymosin in a plant seed comprising:

a) introducing into a plant cell a chimeric nucleic acid sequence molecule comprising in the 5' to 3' direction of transcription:

1) a seed-specific promoter capable of regulating transcription in said plant cell operatively linked to;

2) a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a chymosin polypeptide operatively linked to;

3) a third nucleic acid sequence capable of terminating transcription in said plant cell;

b) growing said plant cell into a mature plant capable of setting seed wherein said seed contains chymosin;

c) obtaining seed from the mature plant wherein the seed contains at least 0.5% (w/w) chymosin; and

(d) isolating said chymosin from said seed using a method comprising:

(i) crushing the plant seed to obtain crushed plant seed;

(ii) fractionating the crushed plant seed into an oil fraction, aqueous fraction and a fraction comprising insoluble material;

(iii) contacting the aqueous fraction with a protein binding resin; and

(iv) recovering chymosin from the protein binding resin.

3. The method according to claim 1 wherein said seed-specific promoter is a phaseolin promoter.

5. The method according to claim 1 wherein the second nucleic acid sequence encoding a chymosin polypeptide comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a chymosin pro-peptide, a nucleic acid sequence encoding a chymosin pre-peptide or a nucleic acid sequence encoding chymosin pre-pro-peptide.

6. The method according to claim 5 wherein the second nucleic acid sequence encoding a chymosin polypeptide further comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a plant signal sequence.

7. The method according to claim 1 wherein the second nucleic acid sequence encoding a chymosin polypeptide further comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding a plant signal sequence.

8. The method according to claim 7 wherein the plant signal sequence is a tobacco PR-S signal sequence.

9. The method according to claim 8 wherein the nucleic acid sequence encoding chymosin linked to a PR-S signal sequence comprises a nucleic acid sequence as in SEQ.ID.NO.:1.

10. The method according to claim 1 wherein said third nucleic acid sequence is a phaseolin terminator.

11. The method according to claim 1 wherein the chymosin is a mammalian chymosin obtained from a bovine, sheep or goat source.

12. The method according to claim 6 wherein codon usage for said nucleic acid sequence encoding chymosin, chymosin pro-peptide, chymosin pre-peptide and chymosin pre-pro-peptide has been optimized for use in plants.

13. The method according to claim 1 wherein said plant is selected from the group of plants consisting of soybean (*Glycine max*), rapeseed (*Brassica napus, Brassica campestris*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*), corn (*Zea mays*), tobacco (*Nicotiana tobacum*), alfalafa (*Medicago sativa*), wheat (*Triticum sp.*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oats (*Avena sativa L.*), sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*),

Arabidopsis thaliana, potato (*Solanum sp.*), flax/linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*), safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), oil palm (*Eleais guineeis*), groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*), Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*) coconut (*Cocus nucifera*), castor (*Ricinus communis*), coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), squash (*Cucurbita maxima*), jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*) and rice (*Oryza sativa*).

14. The method according to claim 1 wherein at least 1% (w/w) of said total seed protein is chymosin.

15. The method according to claim 1 wherein at least 2% (w/w) of said total seed protein is chymosin.

16. The method according to claim 1 wherein at least 4% (w/w) of said total seed protein is chymosin.

17. A method for the production of plant seeds containing at least 0.5% (w/w) chymosin in the total seed protein comprising:

(a) introducing into each of at least two plant cells a chimeric nucleic acid sequence molecule comprising in the 5' to 3' direction of transcription:

1) a seed-specific promoter capable of regulating transcription in said plant cell operatively linked to;

2) a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a chymosin polypeptide operatively linked to;

3) a third nucleic acid sequence capable of terminating transcription in said plant cell;

(b) growing each plant cell into a mature plant capable of setting seed;

(c) obtaining seed from each mature plant;

(d) detecting the levels of chymosin in the seed of each plant obtained in step (c) or in the seed of a plant generated from the seed of a plant obtained in step (c);

(e) selecting plants that contain at least 0.5% (w/w) chymosin in the total seed protein; and

(f) isolating said chymosin from said seed using a method comprising:

(i) crushing the plant seed to obtain crushed plant seed;

(ii) fractionating the crushed plant seed into an oil fraction, aqueous fraction and a fraction comprising insoluble material;

(iii) contacting the aqueous fraction with a protein binding resin; and

(iv) recovering chymosin from the protein binding resin.

21. A method according to claim 1 wherein said protein binding resin is a hydrophobic interaction resin.

22. A method according to claim 17 wherein said protein binding resin is a hydrophobic interaction resin.

23. A method according to claim 22 further comprising using an ion exchange resin to further purify the chymosin.